

WEATHER  
FAIR AND CONTINUED COOL TO-DAY  
AND TO-MORROW. GENTLE,  
VARIABLE WINDS.  
Full Report on Page 12.

VOL. LXXVI No. 25,508.

[Copyright 1916—  
The Tribune Ass'n.]

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1916.—SIX PARTS—FIFTY-EIGHT PAGES

\*\*\*\*

CIRCULATION  
Over 100,000 Daily  
Net Paid, Non-Returnable

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# Trades Fail to Strike; Some Vote To-day

## HAIG'S TROOPS KEEP UP DRIVE FOR BAPAUME

Win New Ground Less  
than 4 Miles from  
Stronghold.

4,000 PRISONERS  
TAKEN IN 2 DAYS

Heavy Counter Attacks  
Beaten Back on  
Somme.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 16.—Haig's troops, without pausing after their great effort yesterday, are forging onward north of the Somme. They won more positions south of the Ancre to-day, and are now less than four miles from Bapaume, the objective toward which they have been striving for the last ten weeks.

More than 4,000 prisoners were taken yesterday and to-day in the heavy stroke. This in itself is an indication of the extent of the British success. The quickness with which the blow was carried out left the Germans little time to escape.

Along the six-mile front from Pozières to Combles the British have pushed forward from one to two miles in the last two days. This has brought them beyond the high ground which resisted their advance for the last month. The way is now open for a wider offensive.

British Take 1,700 Prisoners.

The Germans made only feeble efforts at counter attacks. These were thrown back easily and the British resumed the advance to-day, taking an additional 1,700 prisoners. Berlin admits that Fiers, Martinpuich and Courcellette were lost. And this is an admission that the first of the new defense lines has been smashed. Haig's success enables the French to push forward on both sides of the Somme by bringing his front on a line with Poch's. Fayolle made some progress north of Bouchemme, thus tightening his grip on the Bapaume-Peronne road and preparing the way for the insertion of a new wedge between those important towns.

Another French blow on a large scale seems a thing of the near future. The Allied hammer struck first north of the Somme and then south of the Somme, successively, gaining each time. The moment has almost come when a great combined drive can be set in motion.

The message of congratulation King George sent to General Haig, interpreting the British success as an omen of the battle for mastery of the air. The advance is considered. London seems brighter and happier to-day than at any time since the opening of the Somme offensive. Even ex-Prime Minister Lloyd George has been keyed up to a point just above normal.

German Attacks Weak.

Of greatest significance are reports from the front that the German counter attacks have lost most of their elan. Even the German artillery has diminished in volume, and the Kaiser's vaunted guns must now be content to play a passive role to the incessant tones of the Allied cannon.

An explanation of this diminution in German vigor is found in the fact that the Allies have won dominating positions which command the slopes running toward Bapaume. Before yesterday's assault the British had to charge against heights. Now they hold the upper ground, from which their guns can sweep the German defenses.

Aeros Great Aid to Allies.

The efficient work of the British aeroplanes also has contributed to this result. They have won the upper hand in the battle for mastery of the air. Their work of reconnaissance interests greatly with the German long range guns.

More than 11,000 guns, it is estimated, have been massed by the Germans opposite the British positions. But these were able to accomplish little, so completely had been Haig's artillery preparation.

London is extremely interested in the new armored motor cars. Additional reports from the front state that they have been found extremely effective as means of combating the enemy's machine guns, the weapons which deal death in a charge against trenches. These success may mean the opening of a new phase in trench warfare.

Friday Is Lucky Day  
for British in West

## German Retreat in West Sure, Russian Chief Says

General Lochwisky, Commander of Czar's Troops in France,  
Declares Hindenburg Will Be Forced to Shorten Front  
—Constant Hammering Has Worn Lines Thin.

By FRED B. PITNEY.  
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 16.—The British advance north of the Somme yesterday put up to Hindenburg more strongly than ever the question whether he will shorten the German lines on the Western front and endeavor to wage purely defensive war here.

At luncheon yesterday with General Lochwisky—commanding the Russians on the French front—I obtained some interesting opinions on the Germans' problem. Lochwisky fought against Hindenburg in Russia, and when I ate with him at his headquarters I asked him if he thought Hindenburg would shorten the lines.

"It is a very hard question to decide," he replied. "It takes a man of strong moral courage to make a decision like that. The Kaiser was not strong enough to make the decision and had to put Hindenburg in for him. Now we shall soon see if Hindenburg has sufficient moral strength. One thing is sure, the Germans are at the end of their reserve strength, and if they don't shorten the lines voluntarily we will do it for them. They no longer have men enough to replenish the losses on the tremendous front they are holding, with the constant hammering they are undergoing, and they soon will have to draw back or break."

## BRITISH ACT MAY HASTEN REPRISAL

Administration Studies  
New Restrictions on  
Neutral Trade.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Sept. 16.—Exercise of the reprisal powers given to the President by Congress may be hastened by the new British orders restricting American trade with Holland and Scandinavia, officials intimated to-day. Although privately it is declared in responsible quarters that these orders are strictly in line with the position taken by Great Britain and her allies early in the war, the publicity that has been given them and their effect on American opinion may force the Administration to attempt a vindication of its neutrality.

Secretary Lansing and the Dutch Minister, Mr. Van Rappard, had a conference at the State Department to-day regarding the British orders. The Dutch Minister, who for months past has been urging the United States to adopt methods which would bring practical results toward helping commerce between the two countries, inquired particularly whether Secretary Lansing had any definite plan of procedure to meet the present crisis. He was informed that the United States was watching matters very closely and endeavoring to keep itself informed on the various phases of the situation.

The United States has several times protested against the plan of limiting the imports of European neutrals to their home consumption needs, declaring this to be an arbitrary restriction on innocent neutral commerce, with no possible foundation in law. But practically it has been realized that American trade has not suffered through these measures, but has been many times larger than before the war. The complaints have come, State Department officials believe, chiefly from those interested in serving Germany.

Lack of Carriers Limits Commerce.

The real limitation of American commerce, it is declared, comes through the scarcity of ships. United States firms are doing a capacity business.

Continued on page 13, column 2

## GAYNOR SAILS TO DRIVE AMBULANCE FOR ALLIES

Second Son of Late Mayor Bids  
Mother Goodbye at Pier.

Rufus W. Gaynor, second son of the late Mayor, sailed yesterday aboard the Touraine, of the French Line, to drive an ambulance at the front. Mr. Gaynor said his reason for going was that he believed all full blooded Americans should do their share to aid the Allies. Mrs. Gaynor accompanied her son to the pier, and bade him an affectionate farewell.

Other passengers sailing on the Touraine included Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, who is going abroad to investigate the need for a flotilla of ice-making automobiles to be used in connection with field dressing stations. The automobiles will be supplied with first aid dressings, and a complete machine for the manufacture of ice, to be used in cold compresses, etc. Many lives have been lost, Miss Robinson-Smith declared, because of the impossibility of obtaining ice at the front.

## BULGARS WIN 30-MILE LINE ALONG DANUBE

Fling Back Rumanians  
in Fierce Two-day  
Battle.

SERBS ADVANCE  
SIX MILES

Monastir Abandoned as  
the Allies Move on  
Frontier.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 16.—Mackensen's army of invasion has struck a heavy blow at the Rumanians defending the Danube line in the Dobrudja. According to Teutonic advices, the Bulgar-German forces have routed King Ferdinand's troops on the southern bank of the river and have advanced nearly thirty miles northeast from Silistria, which fell last Sunday.

Details of the battle in the Dobrudja are lacking, but it is referred to in official statements as a sweeping victory. Mackensen terms the defeat of the Rumanians decisive, while Sofia asserts that the battle ended with the "complete destruction" of the enemy. Despite their "destruction," the Rumanians are reported in the Bulgarian communication as "retreating along the whole line, energetically pursued by our troops."

"The Rumanian army has retreated onto the line of Tzernavoda-Medjale-Constanza," says a dispatch from the "Kölnische Volkszeitung." "This line is of decisive importance as foreseen in Rumania. The fate of the whole army fighting in the Dobrudja depends on the combats in this district."

Russians Hard Pressed.

Meanwhile there is no news of the Russian army to the south, which has been reported retiring northward from the Bulgarian frontier. Military observers here look for a desperate battle any hour between these forces and Mackensen's army. The correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" telegraphs to-night that the German and Bulgarian forces have formed a solid wall stretching across the Dobrudja from the Black Sea, at Mangalia, to a point north of Silistria, with its center twenty-five miles north of Dobrich. If this alignment is accurately reported, the Russian army under General Zaitchikowsky is being closely pressed.

Meanwhile, in Macedonia the Serbs have crumpled up the Bulgar lines again. With the enemy's advanced posts in their hands as the result of yesterday's nine-mile advance, the Serbs carried out a decisive attack on the principal Bulgarian defenses to-day.

Swinging forward along a front of four miles west of Lake Ostrovo, King Peter's troops advanced upon Florina, swept on both sides of the village and continued their progress for six miles to the northwest, with the enemy in full flight before them.

Bulgars Quit Monastir.

Russian and Serbian advanced guards and cavalry detachments are now on the Serbian frontier line north of Florina, preparing for a quick move against Monastir, five miles over the border. Private advices received to-night state that the Bulgars are already evacuating Monastir and hastily retiring to the north.

Some indication of the fury of the Serbian assault is revealed in the enormous number of unwounded soldiers taken prisoner. One Bulgarian regiment is reported to have lost 1,500 men as the result of the two-day bombardment by the Serbian artillery, while whole groups of troops were surrounded in the quick dash of the cavalry and infantry.

To the east, along the Struma and the Vardar, and in the region between

Continued on page 19, column 5

## Love and Hunger Drive Husband To Crude Theft in Bank Crowd

Young Wife's Wedding Ring Pawned, Rent Unpaid, Desperate Man Pounces on Tempting Roll—Pursuers Hunt Him Into Policeman's Grip.

If the New York police were interested in the "why" as well as the "how" of crimes they would add this line to their record of William Brennan, locked up in the 24 Precinct on a charge of grand larceny.

Motive—love and hunger. These primitive longings proved more potent than statute books and criminal codes for Brennan yesterday, prompting him to snatch \$50 from a table in the Battery Park National Bank, at 8 Broadway, and make a wild dash toward South Ferry.

When he left his young wife in their furnished room, at 479 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, in the morning, Brennan's earthly possessions consisted of the clothing on his back and two pawn tickets—one showing that \$1.50 had been loaned on his wife's wedding ring, the second showing an advance of 37 cents on a single bedspread. He and Mrs. Brennan were without food; their rent was due, and they faced eviction, and, finally, they were expecting that within a week or so there would be a baby to be fed and clothed. Brennan was without work, and to add to his misfortunes, had the day before lost the check he had received for his last service as a longshoreman.

Haunted by anxiety and despair, the young husband strode past the wide windows of the Battery Park National Bank at noon. From his position on the sidewalk he could see well dressed men and women as they filed past the paying teller's cage, then hurried away, counting snug rolls of green and yellow bills, tantalizing equivalents of food and clothing, doctors and nurses.

He watched in silence for a minute, then resolutely walked inside. As he entered Bertram Gumpert, treasurer of S. Gumpert & Co., of Brooklyn, had drawn \$224 in bills and seated himself at a small table to check the paying teller's count. Brennan watched while Gumpert counted off fifty \$1 bills, which he fastened together with an elastic band. Then Brennan sprang, seized the package of money and dashed into Stone Street.

Gumpert followed, crying "Thief!" A score of men who had witnessed the bungling robbery joined Gumpert. By the time the fugitive reached Battery Park police whistles were screaming and fully 200 men were at his heels. Just before he ran into the arms of Patrolman Roth, of Traffic Squad A, on duty at the South Ferry building, Brennan dropped the bundle of bills. It was picked up by one of his pursuers and handed to Gumpert.

When Acting Captain Deery, of the First Branch Detective Bureau, heard of the multiple misfortune which had prompted the theft he hurriedly plunged into his purse, then pressed a bill into Brennan's hand.

"That's not a reward for what you have done," he told the prisoner. "It's simply to show you I believe in you—and sympathize with you."

Mrs. Annie Knapp, with whom Brennan and his wife live in Brooklyn, declared last night that she would care for Mrs. Brennan until her husband was freed and had found work again.

The Jersey City police were notified early this morning to be on the lookout for thieves who stole \$50,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Mrs. E. F. C. Young, widow of the Jersey City banker and traction man, at Elberon, N. J., during a dinner party last evening.

Mrs. Young's son, E. L. Young, head of the E. L. Young Coal Company, in Jersey City, told the police that the thieves gained entrance to the upper floors of his mother's home while members of the family and guests were at dinner. The police were not told how many persons are believed to have been involved in the theft.

The list of the valuables taken follows: One diamond neck chain set with 100 stones, moonstone and diamond brooch, two pearl rings, pair of pearl earrings set with diamonds, two three-stone diamond rings, diamond bar pin, diamond bar pin of black enamel, gold wrist watch, two dinner rings, pair lorgnette earrings, black enamel rose pin with diamond center, Tiffany leather bag containing four \$5 gold pieces bearing initials E. F. C. Y., cameo brooch.

Detectives and special details of police were assigned to watch all incoming trains in Jersey City.

## \$75,000 LOSS IN FIRE AT PATERSON PLANT

Chemical Works Destroyed—  
Valuable Dyes Burned.

Fire caused by an explosion destroyed the chemical plant of the Weidemann Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company, of Paterson, N. J., early this morning. The plant is located on River Street, that place. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

The loss of the chemicals will seriously affect the supply of a certain grade of dye liquor which was being made in the plant.

Continued on page 2, column 3

## LABOR CHIEFS CAUTIOUS; PLAN TO PICKET SUBWAY

Longshoremen and Teamsters Still  
Undecided—Organizations May  
Face Fight in Court.

## MITCHEL AND UNION HEADS CONFER TO-MORROW NIGHT

Hint of Indictment Action Against Men's  
Leaders—Service Rapidly Improving  
on All Lines in the City.

Expected assistance to the striking car men in the form of sympathetic strikes of allied trades did not develop yesterday, the day set for action by James P. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor. Neither did any union announce a vote favorable to such action or its intention so to act. The most any of the labor leaders would say was that something definite might be looked for to-day.

This afternoon the longshoremen and tidewater boatmen meet in their Twenty-third Street headquarters. An hour later the teamsters meet. One or all may decide to suspend operations. As to whether they would or not, opinions in labor circles were divided last night. Many who have followed the situation declared that they would believe the strike would spread only when men actually quit work.

The reason for this doubt was the conflicting statements coming from those most interested, representatives of the car men being positive in their assertions that to-morrow will see the longshoremen out, and representatives of that trade declaring that nothing had been decided upon.

## DEATH BREAKS WILSON'S PLANS

He Cancels Engagements  
to Attend Mrs. Howe's  
Funeral.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 16.—Cancelling all political engagements for the first part of next week, President Wilson to-day made plans for leaving for Columbia, S. C., to-morrow afternoon to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Annie E. Howe, who died this morning in New London, Conn.

The President had planned to speak in St. Louis on Wednesday before an underwriters' convention, but as soon as he heard of his sister's death he cancelled the engagement and arranged for Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to make an address in his place. He had also made engagements to see Vamee McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Senator Myers, of Montana, and other political leaders on Monday.

News of Mrs. Howe's death reached the President when he was at breakfast. He was greatly shocked, although he was told several days ago, on his visit to his sister in New London, that it was impossible for her to live. He had planned to return to New London before her death.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, the President will motor to Trenton, N. J., to-morrow afternoon, and at 1:56 p. m. will join his brother, Joseph R. Wilson, of Baltimore, his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, and several other relatives, who will go with Mrs. Howe's body to Columbia.

The funeral party will arrive at Columbia on Monday morning at 11:30 o'clock and the funeral will be held Monday afternoon.

Mr. Wilson will leave again at 6:15 o'clock Monday afternoon, arriving back here at 1:11 Tuesday afternoon.

The President has an engagement to speak at Baltimore on September 25 before the National Grain Dealers' Association convention and expects to fill it. Tentative arrangements for speeches in his "punch campaign" here will be held up until after his return from Columbia.

## BRITISH CENSORS OPEN U. S. NAVY MAIL

Official Letters from Officers  
Read in Vancouver.

Washington, Sept. 16.—British censorship of United States mail has extended to official letters to the Navy Department from the Far East. On the eve of Great Britain's note replying to State Department protests against the mail censorship, it was learned to-day, censors at Vancouver, B. C., have censured several letters addressed to the Navy Department from navy officers at Hong Kong, some of whom have the diplomatic status of naval attaches.

Admiral Benson, acting Secretary, said the interference with official mail had been called to the attention of the State Department in each instance and protests made to London. The censorship, he explained, apparently had not been general, as many similar letters had been received unopened, and mail going East had not been disturbed.

### Parts and the Whole

Some things, taken by parts, lose their general effect. Not so here. It is a newsy-looking Sunday newspaper, and reading this list lets you see what makes it look that way:

Part I—The Main News Section.	Part III—Editorial, Reports, Financial.	Part V—The Tribune Magazine.
Part II—Sporting Section.	Part IV—Theatre, Music, The Tribune Institute.	Part VI—The Tribune Graphic (two sections of 8 big pages each).

A mathematic axiom is that the whole is equal to the sum of its parts, and by that token The Sunday Tribune is evidently a very big whole. But spell it with a "W"—don't let there be a big hole occasioned by a missing part. Tell us if anything has been lost in the handling and we'll replace it.

### The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:  
News—Editorials—Advertisements  
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations